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THE WOOTTON WAY

The Ogden Examiner hit the nail on the head when it said:

Senators Wootton, Seemiller and Bradley did not help the cause they have espoused when they lowered their senatorial dignity to offer an insult to Governor Spry. That a senator should usurp the work of a messenger for the sole purpose of casting a reflection on the integrity of the governor is almost beyond belief and yet that is what their action amounted to. Their evident desire to seek him on the streets of Salt Lake and place the bill in his hands was an inference that Governor Spry was attempting to evade the issue a thing that can never be charged against Utah's governor. The advocates of the Wootton bill have circulated some very pernicious falsehoods regarding Governor Spry's attitude. Stories have been circulated to the effect that he was going to leave the state and let the bill be presented to Secretary of State David Mattson and that Mr. Mattson would veto it. Another story was to the effect that Governor Spry proposed to exercise his right to an absolute veto if the bill failed to reach him before the five day limit. Both of these stories were born in malice and iniquity but three state senators attempt to give them the color of truth by their action in instituting a search for the governor on Friday night. It is not an edifying spectacle when a man like George Startup can induce state senators to take part in such an affair.

Today Governor Spry has the power to kill the bill. Reaching him on the 55th day the law gives him the right to hold the bill until the legislature adjourns. But he has told the committee of three that they will have his answer before adjournment and Governor Spry is a man who keeps his word and whose statesmanship is above question. It must be small consolation to Wootton and his friends when they reflect on the position they placed themselves in only to find they were dealing with a man who is superior to them in every way. And when the legislature adjourns Governor Spry will stand out above them all as an honest man who performed his duties according to the dictates of his own conscience and not on the advice of men whose minds are poisoned with unjust suspicion.

DIAMONDS AND THE BIG WAR

Even the diamond industry is affected by the war. Diamond cutting centered in Antwerp, Belgium, and Amsterdam, Holland, but since the declaration of hostilities, the factories have closed and diamond production has almost ceased.

Describing the disorganization of the industry, a writer for the Geographic Society says, not only has the cutting of diamonds almost ceased, but the largest diamond mines in the world have been shut down since last August. More than 90 per cent of the annual diamond output comes from South Africa, from mines within the war area whose operation has been suspended. It is feared in Belgium that the Antwerp diamond cutting industry has been ruined past repair; the Rue de Pellera has been deserted. In Amsterdam, the other great diamond cutting and polishing center, work has almost completely halted. The work rooms of London and Paris are reported to be as quiet as those of the Dutch.

Diamond production is of considerable geographical localization. The stones were produced through the centuries in India, and many are still mined there, though few of this output leaves the country. Likewise, the diamond production of South America is of little importance in connection with the world's supply.

South Africa is the great diamond source, and the greatest part of its product is purchased by the Diamond syndicate, with headquarters in London, which takes the entire product of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. This syndicate, through its centralized control of the diamond industry, has been able to fix the world's price for these rare gems.

The machinery for the nice balance between supply and demand necessary to the maintaining of diamonds in superior relationship to other commodities of life, was devised by Cecil Rhodes. Many millions of dollars' worth of these stones were taken each year at the mines near Kimberley, the Premier mine in the Transvaal, and the mines of German Southwest Africa. It is estimated that the total diamond production of the mines of South Africa has reached the enormous sum of \$750,000,000. In a single year, 1913, the combined outputs of the De Beers and the Premier mines amounted in value to \$57,000,000, while German Southwest Africa produced during the same year diamonds valued at \$10,750,000. The United States takes the largest percentage of these gems.

Some of the wealthier houses in Europe are included among the managers of the Diamond Syndicate. A great amount of capital has been tied up in quantities of stones held back from the market by the syndicate in order that prices might be maintained. There is, therefore, little cause for fearing that those who have the money and the desire to buy need feel the effects of a diamond famine. The diamond surplus from the years of peace will likely cover any demands which may be made during the war. The demand for diamonds in this country, according to experts, is remaining good despite the war, being about 85 per cent of normal.

The price of diamonds, if uncontrolled by the syndicate, would have dropped to \$50 a carat for high grade stones. The price is arbitrarily maintained and this in itself has stimulated the purchase of the gems as many buy diamonds as an investment. Some day there will be a heavy drop in the value of the rare stones, but that will not be until the syndicate is disorganized or is financially unable to control the market.—Ogden Standard.

THE TRUE HARBINGER

Most harbingers of spring are fakes; the man depending on them wakes to find they fooled him and he sees he has the grip, or some disease. He sees some harbingers on deck, and says, "The Winter's gone, by heck; a soft wind from the south land blows, and I shall change my underclothes, and put my overcoat in soak, and dance and sing and laugh and joke." And then a blizzard comes along, and shows him where he got in wrong. Oh, don't assume that spring is here, when Jimcrow harbingers appear; but wait until the clucking hen is fussing round the yard again, intent on hatching sundry chicks into this world of politics. And don't be fooled by pullets young, which cluck around ere spring is sprung; they're too impatient in the cause; the fire of youth is in their craws. But wait serenely till you've heard the clucking of the wise old bird, which has outlived the zeal of youth, and long since cut her wisdom tooth. When she gets busy, when she begs for nest of straw and fourteen eggs, then, gentle reader, you may shed your underwear of flannel red; for when the old hen plays her game, we realize that spring has come.—Walt Mason.

It is our duty to practice cheerfulness, not only on account of its powerful influence over our own physical and spiritual health but for its effect on others. We are our brother's keepers and we have no right to go about sour and glum heaping maledictions on all creation and spreading the infection of discontent. The world is subjective, and is exactly what we make it.

Boys with hats on the back of their heads and long hair hanging down over their foreheads and cigarettes, and very smutty stories in their foul mouths are cheaper than wornout horses. Nobody wants them at any price. Men do not employ and sensible girls will not marry them. They are not worth their keep to anybody and it is not likely that they will be able to keep themselves.

The total amount of copper produced in the United States since 1845 is 18,857,476,910 pounds according to the United States Geological Survey the largest production in any one year being 1,243,268,720 pounds in 1912. The production in 1845 was 234,000 pounds.

Old papers two bundles for 5 cents.

Utah Agricultural College Weekly News Letter

U. A. C. Summer School

The Utah Agricultural College Summer School opens June 7 and closes July 16, 1915. Class work will begin Tuesday morning, June 8, at 8:30 a. m. and continue through six weeks, reciting five days a week.

The courses to be given are particularly adapted to the needs of high school teachers, grade teachers, and students who desire to continue their college work during the summer.

The social and recreational features of the school will make the work of the class room less fatiguing. Informal receptions, musicals, lawn parties, and excursions will be held at frequent intervals.

It is the practice of the college to engage lecturers of national reputation to visit the Summer School. Already the services of Miss Florence Willard, of the Washington Irving School for Girls, New York City, has been engaged. Professor Henry Petersen principal of the Jordan High School will conduct extension work in pedagogy. Dr. James H. Linford, director of the Summer School is corresponding with some of the best lecturers along lines for which the institution stands with the object in view of forming one of the best lecture programs to be found in any of our intermountain summer schools.

Varieties of Fruit Recommended for Planting in Utah

The following list of recommended varieties of fruit for Utah has been prepared, by the Horticultural Department of the Utah Agricultural College, after a most thorough canvas of the State and with the cooperation of the several county horticultural inspectors:

Summer and Fall Apples—Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Early Harvest, Red June, Wealthy, and Maiden Blush.

Winter Apples—Jonathan, Winesap, Rome Beauty, Gano, R. I. Greening, Arkansas and McIntosh.

Pears—Bartlett, Flemish, Lawrence, Winter Nellis, and Anjou.

Peaches—Elberta, Early Crawford,

Alexander, Late Crawford, Triumph, and Orange Cling.

Sweet Cherries—Napoleon, Black Tartarian, Bing, Lambert, and Windsor.

Sour Cherries—Mont Morency and Knudson.

Plums and Prunes—Italian Prune, Green Gage, German Prune, Bradshaw, Airlindance, Danison, and Grant.

The list does not include all varieties which might be planted with success, but those which experiment and practical experience have shown to be desirable by general planting. They are arranged in order of popularity.

QUARREL OVER BILL SPLITS IDAHO HOUSE

Democrats and Republicans Start Feud on Appointment of Auditor

Boise, Idaho, March 6.—That the thirtieth Idaho legislature will adjourn some time Sunday, although midnight of Saturday will be the official hour for closing its records, since die, was evident today when the senate, by unanimous vote, passed a concurrent resolution setting that time and 9 o'clock of the same night as the final hour for consideration of bills pending before the two houses. The house of representatives has not as yet concurred in the resolution. Speaker Conner referred it to the rules committee, which will report tomorrow. In the meantime the two houses are endeavoring to clear away the mass of important legislation pending.

The senate now has the general appropriation bill that passed the house last night. It reached the upper house this morning and was sent to the finance committee. Upon the report of that committee depends how much longer the legislature will be in session. Over the protest of the minority the house refused to itemize the bill, as insisted upon by the governor.

The bill reached the senate carrying blanket appropriations for each department of the state government. The senate may insist on the bill being itemized and amended, which will require finally the approval of the house. This action may put the two houses at loggerheads. There is wide speculation in legislative circles tonight over the senate's action.

A party conflict was the outgrowth of debate in the house over the McGowan bill, No. 336 an act seeking to create a new auditing system for the state. The measure is the result of the investigations of the legislative committee. Among other things the bill provides that five executive officers in the state government should employ an auditor to install the system. The Republican members were for the bill as drawn. The Democrats declared it was so drafted to "slap the governor," and contended he should have the power of appointment. A compromise now appears in sight to place the power of putting the auditing system into effect by conferring it on the public utility commission.

Among the important bills passed by the senate were: Senate bill No. 164, permitting a vote on the segregation of a piece of Power county and giving it to Oneida county; senate bill, No. 221, protecting elk in all parts of the state except Fremont, Bonneville, Teton and Bingham counties; senate bill No. 219, appropriating \$1122.22 to Alex Younle and others for work on the Fort Hall highway; house bill No. 171, allowing municipalities to sell electric power outside corporate limits.

The Buhl county division bill, which passed the house and is now in the senate, appears doomed to defeat. An attempt made to take the measure from the table and place it on final passage today was voted down.

Governor Alexander announced today he had commissioned Clarence Van Deusen, expert accountant, to audit and investigate the books and accounts of the Blackfoot asylum prior to Saturday of this week, when Dr. Hyde will be relieved as medical superintendent.

A sore throat can be treated best from the outside. The throat should be rubbed gently with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. Apply at night and cover with a cotton cloth bandage; by morning the soreness will disappear. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by Riter Bros Drug Co.—Adv.

WAR NEWS SUMMARY

Hard fighting continues in north Poland between the Russians and the Germans all along the front between the Niemen and Vistula rivers and also between the British, French and Belgians and Germans on the western front at various places from the sand dunes in Belgium to the crests of the Vosges mountains.

Victories for the allies are claimed in both the eastern and western theaters in the latest reports made by the Russian and French war correspondents. Progress for the Muscovites in the recapture of ground at different places on the Niemen-Vistula line and also the taking as prisoners of numerous German officers and men and the capture of guns and war stores are recorded by Petrograd.

Two entire companies of Germans—one of the machine gun arm of the service and the other of the Prussian guard—have fallen into the hands of the French during fierce engagements, respectively to the north of Arras and in the Champagne district, according to Paris.

In addition the French statement says some 650 yards of trenches in the region of Mesnil and trenches and ravines northwest of Beauséjour were captured by the French during fighting in which the German losses are described as having been extremely high. Twelve attempts by the Germans to sap allied advanced trenches in the sand dunes of Belgium were repulsed.

The fighting which has been in progress in the Carpathian passes for several weeks seemingly has lessened in violence. Vienna reports engagements in some sections, but says that on the whole the situation remains unchanged. The taking of Stanislaw, Galicia, and the capture during the campaigns in that territory of 153 German officers and 18,522 men, together with guns, horses and transport trains, is reported by Petrograd.

A newspaper dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, asserts that the Austrians have evacuated Cernowitz, capital of Bukovina.

Nothing new concerning the attempts of the allied fleet to force the Dardanelles is at hand. Constantinople dispatches, coming by way of Berlin, reiterate that the damage thus far done to the Turkish fortifications by the shells of the warships is not as great as the allied reports of the bombardment have indicated. It is declared also that eye witnesses of the attacks have reported that several of the allied warships have been badly damaged by the Turkish fire.

Still another German submarine is declared to have met with disaster at the hands of an allied ship. The French admiralty asserts that a submarine of the U-2 class was struck in the English channel by three shells from a French cruiser and disappeared.

Fresh reserves are being sent by the Germans from Wuertemberg and Bavaria into Alsace, according to Swiss advices.

Berlin reports by wireless that a French ammunition steamer bound for Neuport went by mistake into Ostend and was sunk by the Germans. The error in making Ostend instead of Neuport, the German army headquarters says, was due to the crew of the steamer being intoxicated.

On the submission of new evidence by Germany, the state department at Washington has begun an investigation of an allegation that dum dum bullets are being manufactured in the United States.

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ROOSEVELT TO HEAD NEW VOLUNTEER BODY

Government to Lend Aid to Latest Troop Plan

New York, March 6.—A new organization for the defense of this country to be known as the American Legion, is rapidly coming into existence, and is to have Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as chairman of its executive committee.

He and his four sons have already joined.

Colonel W. S. Cook who was in Costa Rica last summer, conceived the plan before the outbreak of the European war, and it was taken up by New Yorkers who secured the approval of Major General Leonard Wood.

The idea is to have as the chief recruits all those men who have seen active service as members of the army or navy of this country, so that they are already trained men and constitute a natural first reserve line.

The government has sanctioned the plan and will lend army and navy officers to act in an advisory capacity.

It is hoped to have about 300,000 men within a year.

HIT WOMAN, AUTO STOLEN

While Berger Was Aiding Mrs. McKenna, Thieves Took His Car

New York, March 6.—An automobile owned and operated by Samuel Berger, superintendent of Koehler's Brewery at 29th street and First avenue, struck Mrs. Mary McKenna, aged 72, 335 East 61st street, near her home.

Mr. Berger took the aged woman to her home and found that she was not hurt, but while attending her, his automobile was stolen, which he had left unattended outside of the house. He learned that a man and a boy had been seen to enter the car and drive away.

Four hours later Patrolman Gibson on the Manhattan side of the Queensboro bridge saw the car and arrested the occupants, who said they were William Rattley, a driver, 592 East 70th street, and Edwards Hannigan, 427 East 76th street.

A HINT TO FARMERS

If the American farmer is wise he will make his plans during the winter to plant every acre he possesses next spring with corn, beans, peas, and other crops which have good keeping qualities and which are available in meeting the demand for food supplies. Never in the world's history has there been a greater demand for foodstuffs and this demand will constantly increase as the war goes on. Even when it is over, all of the countries now engaged will find themselves destitute, and they will have only the western world toward which to turn for succor.—Buffalo Commercial.